

minate only after being eaten by birds, and a substitute for the gastric juice of the birds has been sought. By a method in use at San Ignacio, Argentina, seedlings have been obtained in five weeks. This plant might be grown in Texas and California. (Adapted from Friderici, *Tropenpflanzer*, 1907, pp. 776-783.) The *Ilex* is a plant of humid forest regions but will also endure the climate of Buenos Aires. It should be a good plant for Florida and perhaps the coast region as far north as the Cape Fear River, North Carolina. In nature it is a forest plant. In cultivation a light shade is often placed over the plants." (Curran.)

Lepargyrea argentea (Pursh.) Greene. (Elaeagnaceae.) 43472. Plants of Buffalo berry secured near Pierre, South Dakota. Collected Dr. David Griffiths and grown at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Cal. "The **Buffalo berry** is a native of the Missouri river valley and westward. In limited localities it has played a rather important role as a jelly fruit. It grows into a large shrub or small tree, resembling rather closely in leafage the so-called Russian olive belonging to the genus *Elaeagnus*. The fruit is about the size of a currant and varies in color from yellow to red. It is not at all palatable until very late in the season, after it has partly dried so that the skin is wrinkled and presents a withered appearance. To most tastes it is not palatable at all in the raw state, but makes a jelly of very superior quality. The fruit is gathered by shaking the trees very late in the season, and catching the falling berries upon sheets. The yellow form is usually preferred to the red for culinary purposes." (Griffiths.)

Lonchocarpus sp. (Fabaceae.) 43457. Seeds from Argentina. Collected by Mr. H. M. Curran. The species of this genus are either trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and opposite leaflets. The papilionaceous flowers are white, pink or purple, and occur in simple or branched racemes. The membranous or coriaceous pods are flat and dehiscent, containing from one to four or rarely more flat, kidney-shaped seeds. An indigo-like dye is said to be obtained from this genus, but it is not known in the trade and is little cultivated. (Adapted from Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, *Nova Genera et Species*, vol. 6, p. 383, 182, and from Bailey, *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, p. 1904.)